

very means anything, it means opposition to tyranny—all tyranny. If it is dear to me at all, it is because it promotes the great principles of equality and individual prosperity, which can alone result from real republicanism. I regard no aristocracy in Europe, so coercive and anti-republican as southern slavery. The North is equally implicated in this tyranny over the master as well as slaves. The whigs must come up to this high ground, OR FALL, and their fall will not be regretted by coming generations. . . . Let the whigs of the North put the battle on its true basis—on one side, Polk, Slavery, and Texas; on the other, Clay, Union, and Liberty. If we cannot beat on such issues, then let us fall, and in our fall we will be remembered by the good forever. Can it be possible that, while Mr. Clay shall lose some three or four slave States, which were sure to him before, by opposing Texas; there is not sufficient spirit of freedom, honor, and good faith in the North to carry those States where his success was before doubtful? Mr. Clay and his friends have taken high and holy ground. We must raise the war-cry, soul-stirring as the great questions at issue are expansive and lasting in their consequences for good or evil. . . . Slavery or liberty is to be determined in some sort this coming election—not the liberty of the black only, but of the white also. I do not mean to say that Mr. Clay is an emancipationist; but I BELIEVE HIS FEELINGS ARE WITH THE CAUSE. I know that those most immediately within his influence approximate to myself in sentiment upon the subject of slavery. The great mass of the whigs are, or ought to be, anti-slavery."

I have copied from Mr. Clay's letter thus far omitting some passages that do not vary from the principles he avows and the developments he makes. I cannot copy all the letter; but I cannot omit this part of it. He says: "Ten years I have labored silently and cautiously in this cause." Now, however repugnant to many citizens of Kentucky may be the sentiments which Mr. C. M. Clay avows that he entertains upon this most serious question, I think that all must admire his candor. But he has certainly permitted his present enthusiasm in the cause of anti-slavery and against Texas, to have erased from the pages of his memory, or overwhelmed them, one striking, and to me, memorable incident in the history of his life. It is a truth, that C. M. Clay, esq., was the very first man in this Union who, to my knowledge, proposed the annexation of the "republic of Texas" to this Union, and that, too, within the last "ten years." By referring to page 47, of the journal of the House of Representatives of Kentucky for the session of 1837-8, you and all others may read a series of resolutions offered by that gentleman, written in a style of composition that cannot be excelled, declaring that Texas ought to be annexed to the Union. I write in haste; the stage will soon arrive, and I must conclude with this only remark; that it is a subject of regret with me that Mr. C. M. Clay did not choose some occasion to raise the war-cry against Texas and slavery, than a contest among the people of this Union upon an election between Polk, Dallas, and Texas, and Clay, Frelinghuysen, and anti-slavery.

Yours, &c.,  
JAS. C. SPRIGG.

We append the resolutions referred to in the above letter.

Mr. C. M. Clay read and laid on the table the following preamble and joint resolutions: Whereas the republic of Texas has declared herself independent of the government of Mexico, and is now, de facto, in possession of the land claimed to be within her boundaries; and whereas she has, through her accredited minister plenipotentiary near the government of the United States of America, made formal proposals to be admitted into the Union of these States:

1. Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we look upon our Anglo-Saxon brethren of Texas with feelings of profound interest and sympathy.

2. Resolved, That we avow the right of two or more independent nations to unite themselves under one government for their mutual protection and happiness, and that union is in accordance with the laws of nature and nations.

3. Resolved, That Texas being in possession of the territory claimed by her, and in a state of quietude, and under an organized government, is, and of right ought to be, an independent nation.

4. Resolved, That the power to receive "new States" into this Union is expressly granted by the constitution of the United States, and in accordance with the practice of our government.

5. Resolved, That the admission of "new States" into our Union has realized the anticipations of the most sanguine, and added increased strength and splendor to our federal government.

6. Resolved, That a confederated representative government, like that of the United States, is suitable to an indefinite space and population, and that experience warrants us in the assertion that a whole continent is not too large for its useful action.

7. Resolved, That the admission of Texas into this Union is expedient and desirable, thereby diminishing the expenses of peace, and lessening the chances of war—giving us wealth and population at home, and elevating us among foreign nations.

8. Resolved, That we are vitally attached to the Union of these States, and look with pride to their legitimate extension, "North" or "South," and that we deem their dissolution the greatest possible political calamity.

9. Resolved, That we are not unconscious of the difficulties touching this great question, at home and abroad; that we would sacrifice much for amity at home; but standing upon the firm ground of natural and national rights, we defy dictation from abroad, and will meet the result as becomes a free people.

10. Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded by the governor to our representatives and senators in Congress, and the President of the United States.

We presume Mr. C. M. Clay, while lecturing before his abolition brethren in the North, tells them that he has liberated his slaves. If so, it is due to truth that they be apprised of the extent of such liberation. We learn from Lexington that some time ago he proposed to set free ten of his forty slaves, to take effect in November next, but refused to comply with the laws of the State on the subject, which are imperative, and which, if complied with, would have made the liberation absolute. If this be true, as we are assured it is, he has not liberated a single slave, and perhaps never will.

From the Baltimore Sun.  
**THIRTEEN DAYS LATER.**  
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.  
By the arrival of the steamship Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, at Boston, from Liverpool, we have highly interesting advices from Europe to the 4th instant inclusive. The Britannia made a very short passage, having arrived at her berth, East Boston, at 12 o'clock, Monday night. She left Liverpool, 4th p. m., and arrived at Halifax at half past eight, a. m., Sunday—left Halifax for Boston half past 2 p. m. She brings ninety-eight passengers and has made the passage in twelve days and six hours.

On the whole Europe appears in quite a harmless state. The Havre cotton market, on the 27th ult was without material change. The sales on the 26th and 27th were 500 bales each.

There was to be an immense sale of American produce in London the 4th of September.

A line of the newly invented electrical telegraph is shortly to be completed from London to Portsmouth.

The Times states positively that Louis Philippe will not visit England this year.

The increase to the trade of the port of Liverpool during the last year, has been 187,000 tons of shipping. *Expulsion of Sisters of Charity from Russia.*

We find the following in the Westphalian Mercury: Several sisters of charity have lately arrived at Berlin, having been conducted to the frontiers of Prussia from their convent at Wilna, in Russia, which has been suppressed. They are young women of education and good families, and will return to their principal convent in France. They were put under the charge of Cossacks, of whose treatment they make severe complaints.

*Her Majesty's Visit to Scotland.*—It is now, we believe, finally determined that her Majesty and Prince Albert will embark on board the royal yacht on Monday or Tuesday next, and immediately proceed to Scotland, on a visit to the Duke of Athol, over whose magnificent estates his royal highness will enjoy the sports of the field.

*THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.*—The report gains strength daily that the Queen will visit Ireland in the course of the present autumn, and it is also pretty generally believed that her visit will be signified by a gracious and generous act, viz: that of the liberation of O'Connell and his companions in imprisonment (supposing that the decision of the judges should not have done it previously.) What will greatly increase the popularity of the act, is the well known circumstance that; from her accession to the throne to the present time, she has proved herself, under all circumstances, to be a steady friend of Ireland and its friends. One of the first acts of her reign was to authorize Lord John Russell to write to the Marquis of Normandy, informing him that she entirely approved of the line of policy which had gained for him the affections of the Irish people.

*THE VISIT OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.*—It has been stated in the papers that the visit of Louis Philippe to this country is postponed, if not abandoned. We have made inquiries on the subject, and find that no intimation to that effect has yet received in quarters most likely to be well informed as to his Majesty's intentions.—Ours.

It is said that 12,000 Moorish cavalry were in arms at Tangier, ready to attack the French if they attempted to land. A similar force fell upon the Austrians when they landed at Lachin, in 1829, and destroyed the greater part of them before they could form in order of battle.

*THREATENED STRIKE OF THE FACTORY OPERATIVES.*—Meetings of the different branches of the work people employed in cotton factories have been held from time to time, during the last few weeks preparatory to giving notice for an advance of wages, such a course having been attended with success in some parts of Lancashire. Another general meeting of the factory operatives was next to be convened at which the reports were to be made. The masters were then to receive notice of the increase, and if not conceded, the whole body was to strike for the advance.—*Halifax Guardian.*

*The Tobacco Trade.*—It is the opinion, from what has recently transpired that an alteration in the exercise of that article is in contemplation.

*IRELAND.*  
*THE STATE TRIALS—O'Connell and others vs. the Queen.*—After a short interval the case of O'Connell vs. the Queen, was called on, when the greatest anxiety was manifested. Lord Chief Justice Tindal considered the findings in the first four counts were not correct in law, and therefore improperly entered on the record—all the other questions raised were decided in the negative. The other justices concurred generally.

Mr. Baron Alderson at some length stated his opinion on the questions propounded to the judges. It was the rule of courts to give judgment on the good counts of an indictment, and not on the bad counts; and therefore, in considering a writ of error, it was necessary to ascertain whether there was sufficient in any of the counts to support the judgment appealed against.—The learned baron, in conclusion said his answer to all their lordships' questions must be in the negative, and in confirmation of the judgment pronounced by the court below.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal said one of his learned brothers (we could not hear which) was too unwell to attend; but he had authorized him to say that his answer to the questions ways in the negative.

The Lord Chancellor, after the judges had read their opinions, rose and said, the case before them was one of the greatest importance; he therefore moved that its further consideration be adjourned until Wednesday next.

Lord Brougham. And that the opinion of the judges be printed in the mean time.

The Lord Chancellor. Yes, certainly.

The consideration of the judges' opinions was then postponed until Wednesday next.

*AN EFFECTIVE TEACHER.*  
There are some men who cannot be taught otherwise than by bitter experience. Of that class we think is every honest naturalized citizen who can vote with the whigs after the abuse foreign emigrants have received from their candidature for the Presidency, and the demonstrations against them by many leading whigs, not omitting the Native American party.

But it seems that at the last election in Louisville, Kentucky, there were a few German whigs. The following shows how they were converted to democracy. Will any of their countrymen wait to be taught at the same school?

From the Louisville Democrat.  
*Three Germans made Democrats by the brutality of the whig Fighting committee.*—It is understood that three Germans in a body approached the polls to vote the whig ticket, on last Wednesday, and were fallen on, and unmercifully flagellated by the "fighters." They escaped with their lives, but whiggery was beaten out of them. All three declare that they were whigs no longer.

We have the names of SIXTEEN others, who came forward and have renounced the party who substitute violence for reason, oppression for liberty, and intolerance for toleration.

*A TRICK EXPOSED.*—The coon papers are publishing with great glee, under the caption of an "important movement in Pennsylvania," the proceedings of a meeting purporting to be democratic, lately held in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, and renouncing adherence to Polk and Dallas. As an answer to this it is only necessary to state that the men who composed this meeting are not now, and never have been, recognised by the democracy of old mother Cumberland. Thomas C. Miller, who heads the movement, was last year the Federal candidate for Congress in the Cumberland district, and beaten by Judge Black, an unflinching democrat. All the men who participated in the meeting referred to supported the federal candidates for the county offices last year, and were essentially "used up" by the democracy. They are now where they have been for a number of years with the federalists. At the recent mass meeting in Cumberland county, there were not less than ten thousand democrats on the ground, and among them, a delegation of from five to six hundred from Miller's own neighborhood! This does not look as though "the democracy of Cumberland county had abandoned Jas. K. Polk for the presidency!"—*Pennsylvania.*

*IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.*  
The Texas fishing boat Star arrived at New Orleans on the 6th instant, in 12 days from Galveston, bringing despatches for the Government of the U. States, and also for the ministers of France and England at Washington; supposed to relate to the invasion of Texas by the Mexicans, of whom it is said 10,000 men under General Wolf, forming the advance guard of the main body, are arrived on the Rio Grande. This is very important intelligence—if it be true—but the New Orleans Herald doubts the number of force under Gen. Wolf; and questions if the whole Mexican army that enters Texas will amount to 10,000 men.

The Galveston News of August 24th mentions the death of the Hon. T. A. Howard, charge d'affairs of the United States, at Washington, Texas, on the 23d, and also of Capt. Lathrop on 14th.

The sickness had greatly abated at Galveston.

The despatches brought by the Star were forwarded to Washington.—*Bull. Sun.*

Mr. H. Clay in his letter to Gen. Bledsoe, July 28th 1843, said: "I voted for the tariffs of 1816, 1824 and 1832." Mr. H. Clay, in his letter to Mr. Meriwether, October 24, 1843, said: "I did not vote for the tariffs of 1816 and 1824." We have not the record at hand; and wish some of the friends of Mr. H. Clay in this region would inform us, which of Mr. H. Clay's statements is the true one. We feel quite anxious to know.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

## THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.  
**WOODSFIELD.**  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES K. POLK,**  
Of Tennessee.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**GEORGE M. DALLAS,**  
Of Pennsylvania.

**ELECTORAL TICKET.**  
SENATORIAL.

JOSEPH H. LARWILL, of Wayne,  
DOWDY UTTER, of Clermont.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District CLAYTON WEBB, of Hamilton,  
2d " JAMES M. DORSEY, of Darke,  
3d " R. D. FORSMAN, of Green,  
4th " JUDGE JOHN TAYLOR, of Champaign,  
5th " DAVID HIGGINS, of Lucas,  
6th " GILBERT BEACH, of Wood,  
7th " JOHN D. WHITE, of Brown,  
8th " THOMAS MEGRADY, of Ross,  
9th " VALENTINE KEFFER, of Pickaway,  
10th " JAMES PARKER, of Licking,  
11th " GERVILLE P. CHERRY, of Marion,  
12th " GEORGE CORWINE, of Scioto,  
13th " CAUTHOUS C. COVEY, of Morgan,  
14th " ISAAC M. LANNING, of Guernsey,  
15th " WALTER JAMIESON, of Harrison,  
16th " SEBASTIAN BRAINARD, of Tuscarawas,  
17th " JAMES FORBES, Jr., of Carroll,  
18th " NEAL MCCOY, of Wayne,  
19th " MILO STONE, of Summit,  
20th " BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Lake,  
21st " STEPHEN N. SARGENT, of Medina.

**DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH.**

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,  
**DAVID TOD,** of Trumbull County.

FOR CONGRESS  
**JOSEPH MORRIS.**

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
**EDWARD ARCHBOLD.**

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,  
**JOHN M. KIRKBRIDE.**

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,  
**JOHN CLINE.**

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
**JOHN B. NOLL.**

**DEMOCRATIC MEETING.**  
There is to be a grand rally of the democracy at Fairview on the 3d of October next. Many talented speakers are expected.

**THOSE BANNERS.**  
It will be recollected that a prize banner has been promised to that township in this county, which, at the coming election shall give the largest majority for David Tod, in proportion to the number of votes polled. Also, a prize banner to that township which gives the largest proportional majority for Polk and Dallas at the coming November election. The township which wins the first banner is not to enter the contest for the second.

For our part, we are not able to decide, which township stands the best chance of success.—Then, democrats, go to work. Go to the polls, and see how large a majority you can give for Dave Tod, over Coffin Handbill Bartley.

**DISCUSSION.**  
A young German by the name of Fisher, a lawyer from Wheeling, came to our town a few days since and challenged the democrats to discuss the political topics of the day. As the democrats are always ready to give a reason for the faith that is in them, Mr. Fisher was very soon taken up; and on Monday evening last, he was met by our democratic candidate for representative, Mr. Archbold. We opine that Mr. Fisher wishes he had not been quite so forward, for the way he was used up, should be a caution to coons.

**SUICIDE.**  
Mr. John Dye, of Perry township, in this county, committed suicide by hanging, on Saturday, the 21st inst. Mr. Dye was a man of irreproachable character. The causes which led to his untimely end, are unknown to his large and deeply bereaved family.

Belmont county claims that she has a larger democratic vote than Monroe. In 1840, Belmont polled 2602 votes. Democrats of Belmont, you will have to beat that very considerably, or old Monroe will show you that we have as many democrats as you.

**THE TARIFF.**  
We are boldly told by the whigs that coarse cottons are now lower than they were under the Compromise Tariff. We are also told by Mr. Clay in his last will and testament, (his Raleigh speech,) that all parties ought to be satisfied with a tariff for revenue, with discriminations for protection. We also know that the amount of revenue arising from duties for the present year, will be very nearly twenty millions of dollars more than the expenses of the general government. Consequently a reduction should take place in the present tariff, and the reduction would injure no one; but would very materially benefit the consumer.

The following article is from the *New York Sun*: "There is a notion among some that a moderate tariff created consternation and suspended business, and that prosperity has poured in upon us in consequence of a high protective tariff being authorized. The great over trading before 1836 laid the foundation of the evil. Our importers had credit abroad, and they made purchases to the very extent of that credit. When the market was greatly overstocked, as was natural, then customers were sought out in every part of the Union; if a man's residence could only be traced out on a map, he was trusted six and nine months with goods on his own responsibility. In addition to the orders of importers, the manufacturers duplicated those orders of importers, and sent the duplicate invoices of goods to private agents to be

knocked down at auction at any price. The warehouses and stores groaned with foreign goods, and the cry was, 'Come and buy, we will give you credit.' The result was a grand crash throughout the Union: millions were imported over and above the necessary supply of the market—the importer could not pay his foreign debt—the purchaser could not pay the importer—the consumer could not pay the purchaser—general bankruptcy ensued. After a storm comes a calm: every one became timid and cautious, stopped importing, sold off their old stock, entered upon no new liabilities, and the crops paid a great portion of our old debt, and things began to wear a calm aspect. But the dashing, fearless enterprise of our people is hurrying them into the old and ruinous channels; they do not profit by experience; they import too much and commence again to be less circumspect in their credits. In the meanwhile a high tariff is filling the national coffers to overflowing. We may have twenty millions surplus, and unthinking as well as unskillful men say, 'Don't repeal a high protective duty, and adopt a revenue tariff—see how prosperous we are—look at the duties we are collecting.' How are those duties paid? Why thus: The English manufacturer sends his goods here, and pays the duty; sells by samples to the jobber, and the jobber repays him his duties. The jobber sells to the country merchant, and the country merchant refunds the duties paid by the jobber. The country merchant then sells to the consumer, and the consumer pays the duties. So that a duty of thirty millions tax is paid by the people on seventy-two millions of importation. And this is called protection. It is the people's money which creates this unnecessary surplus in the treasury, and it is the people who have to pay for the support of the manufacturer. Now, the manufacturer stands in great danger from a high protective tariff. He is not afraid of English competition; but he is, and very justly, afraid of the competition in his own country. A high protective and exclusive tariff will awaken competition. We have manufacturing springing up on all sides, at the west and south, depriving the present establishments of a valuable home market and materially abridging their profits. A moderate tariff is the true tariff for the manufacturers, if they understood it. Once they cried out, 'Protect us against the British manufacturers, and when we can manufacture as cheaply as they can, take off the duty.' Now that time has arrived. Our manufacturers are selling printed calicoes at 10 cents, when the same qualities are selling in Manchester at 4 1/2 to 5d sterling; and we have to add 15 per cent. for charges and exchanges on these prices besides the duty.

"Will manufacturers ask Congress to take off the duty on English calicoes, now that they can produce them cheaper? Not they, indeed. If you can manage to protect the farmer, and obtain such a price for his produce as will enable him to pay this extra tax for protection, it will all work well; but when produce is low, and prices of goods are high, it comes hard upon the consumer and he says, 'Make goods cheaper, in reducing your duties.'"

**ELECTIONS.**  
The following, which we copy from the *Globe*, contains the full returns from Maine. Wonder if Senator Evans is yet willing to risk the whole contest for President on the State of Maine? "The Boston Post of last Monday publishes returns from 388 towns, (we believe there are about 400 in the State,) which add up as follows for governor: Anderson, (dem.) 47,812 Robinson, (whig.) 37,395 Scattering, (principally abolition,) 5,126 Democratic majority over whig, 10,217 " " " all, 4,991 "The towns remaining to be heard from gave Van Buren 180 majority at the presidential election of 1840.

"We see it stated in our exchange papers that the Portland American of last Monday published complete returns from the whole State which show the following result for governor: Anderson, (dem.) 48,651 Robinson, (whig.) 37,856 Appleton, (abolition,) 6,192 "These returns show a democratic majority of 10,801 over the whig candidate, and 4,609 over all.

"We exchange with the American; but we have not received that paper of last Monday, which, it is said, contains the complete returns. Our opinion is that returns from all the towns could not have reached Portland so soon. And besides, the returns said to have been published by the American, show majorities between 200 and 300 greater than the returns from the 388 towns which we have, lead us to expect.

"More votes were polled at the recent election in Maine, than were ever voted in that State before."

**ILLINOIS.**  
The democratic majority in Illinois (official) is 14,775, being a gain since 1840 of 12,836. Six democrats and one whig are elected to Congress.

**INDIANA.**  
The Indiana Broom, after giving the returns from all the counties in that State, makes the democratic majority 4,051.

**MISSOURI.**  
The official vote in Missouri shows a majority for Edwards, the regularly nominated democratic candidate for Governor, (who received a less majority than any other democratic candidate,) is 5,651.

So we go. Coonery is certainly on its last legs.

**CASSIUS M. CLAY.**  
This gentleman is traversing the State for the purpose of inducing the abolitionists to vote for his cousin Henry Clay. He violently opposes the annexation of Texas and the extension of slavery. Now that our readers may see what confidence this individual is entitled to, we publish his Texas resolutions in this day's paper. His capacity for

suiting his opinions to the times, is as great as that of his great prototype, H. Clay.

*The Bay State Democrat says:*  
"In one thing we think the democrats have not done justice to Mr. Clay. His consistency has been doubted. Now, we know of no politician who has been more consistent than he has. We have known him to be for democracy, and against democracy—for a national bank, and against a national bank—for a protective tariff, and against a protective tariff—for a military chieftain for President, and against one—for the annexation of Texas, and against annexation—for the institution of slavery and against it. After all this, and much more of the same sort, who can say that Henry Clay has not been consistent—at least in inconsistency?"

These are the men in whom we are asked to have confidence.

**LETTER FROM GENERAL JACKSON.**  
The following letter of General Andrew Jackson was written in answer to an inquiry of a gentleman of North Carolina:

HERMITAGE, July 12, 1844.

Sir: I have just received your letter of the 20th ult, informing me that—recently declared "that he travelled through Tennessee at the time Governor Polk was for the first time a candidate for governor, and that his opponents (the whigs) then brought the charge of his grandfather's being a Tory against him, and that the democrats of Tennessee made the charge by throwing it upon the North Carolina branch of the Polk family—that is, Colonel Thomas Polk;" and you desire me to state, for your information, and that of the people, what I know of the facts.

In reply, I state, with pleasure, that I know all the old stock of the Polks—Colonel Thomas Polk, father of Colonel William Polk, and Esau P. Polk, grandfather of Colonel James K. Polk. They were all good '76 whigs. Old Colonel Thomas Polk was the first mover of independence in Mecklenburgh county. All the Polks then grown were good '76 whigs; and Colonel William Polk, son of Thomas, was twice wounded in the war of the revolution, and I think he had a brother killed in battle. I never knew one branch of the family to be charged with Toryism before. If such a rumor was circulated during the canvass referred to, I never heard of it.

I am gratified thus to be able to give my testimony to the revolutionary services and patriotism of the Polk family, with many of whose members I have been intimate the greater part of my life.

It seems that in these times no character is safe against the slanderer, for there never was less excuse for it than in the case of Colonel Polk. I have known him since he was a boy. A citizen more exemplary in his moral department, more punctual and exact in business, more energetic and manly in the expression of his opinion, and more patriotic, does not live.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
ANDREW JACKSON.

From the New York Evening Post.  
**MR. CLAY'S MODERATE AND BENEFICIAL TARIFF.**

Woolen and worsted baize for the use of poor people pays a duty of 14 cents the square yard. Here is a statement of duties paid yesterday on baizes, imported in the ship Republic, by Norris & Co., Liverpool:

176 yards baize, 33 inches wide—equal to 161 square yards, at 14 cents duty per square yard	\$22 54
Cost—176 yards in England, 10 pence sterling	27 6 8
Charges	4 3
	27 10 11 or 36 53
Cost Duty	\$36 53 22 54
	—about 63 per cent.

Out of every two dollars paid for baize, therefore, the laborer who has occasion for it pays the heavy tribute of nearly eighty cents to the treasury or to the manufacturer.

We have little fear that the laborer who understands a little of the tariff question, and who knows one half of the extent to which he is taxed by the tariff as it is, will vote for the man who calls it moderate and beneficial, and has declared his intention to maintain it, if elected to the presidency. But there are many persons in this city engaged in commerce who detest the restrictive system, and yet are prepared to vote for the man who is its author, and who has declared himself its champion. A sort of childish admiration for the great men of their own party, and a certain false pride of opinion, are the motives which induce them to act in this matter against their own better judgment. Let them consider that the folly which leads them to that course will pass away, while their candidate should succeed the regret will remain.

**THE ALL IMPORTANT.**  
The leader of whiggery is very much afraid, lest, with such an important personage for his candidate as himself, his party may, in its superciliousness, have too great a contempt for his adversary. This is the conclusion of Mr. Clay's letter to the Missouri whigs:

"The whigs know that the maxim 'never despise an enemy' is as wise and sound in politics as it is in war, and they mean to combat as if Napoleon or Wellington, instead of Col. Polk, were in the field. If they put forth their strength and energies accordingly, they will achieve the most signal political victory ever won in this or any other country."

"I am your friend and obedient servant."

**H. CLAY.**

Notwithstanding the feuds of Missouri, according to the instruction of this letter, went to work with all their might, and used every stratagem as if to beat down a Napoleon or a Wellington with the more potent name of Clay, they found that, with the affections and confidence of the people on his side, even the "despised" name of Col. Polk was an overmatch for the man who mates himself with Napoleons and Wellingtons.

"The whigs" are long will know another "maxim," and never despise a man who has the hearts of the people, however the scrub aristocracy may hate him.—*Globe.*

**DIED.**—Suddenly on Saturday evening the 21st inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH YOHIO, relict of Samuel Yohio, in the 63d year of her age.

The circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Yohio are truly painful. Two of her sons (being the only members of her family now living at home) came to this place about noon of Saturday, leaving their mother in her usual good health.—On their return in the evening, they found Mrs. Y. lying on a bed insensible, where she died in about half an hour. We deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in the loss of a pious and christian mother. Mrs. Y. had long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.